

Q# 1808

Document No. 5514

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C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

"Statement of R.J.HENSEL, 2nd Lt. of Inf., Inspector 1st. class in the P.T.T., head of the postoffice at MENADO, dd. BANDOENG the 16th of November 1945, signed A.W.BOR, examining magistrate," OM/228/M,

which document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEIRD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

On this day, Friday the 16th of November 1945 there appeared before me

Mr. A.W. Bor, examining magistrate

a person, who on demand declared to be

Hensel R.J.

age 44 years, now 2nd Lieut. of infantry, occupation inspector 1st class in the P.T.T., head of the postoffice at Menado, and who made the following statement:

In the night of 12/13 January 1942 I was at Tondano together with some other military men, among others Mr. van der Meulen, manager of the wireless plant at that place and Mr. Spruyt, technician in the P.T.T., in a house waiting for the motorcar that was sent to fetch us and to bring us back to our unit, from which we were cut off. At about 5 o'clock in the morning the Japs marched into the town mentioned above and a short time afterwards a Japanese patrol came along and banged at the windows of the houses in our neighbourhood to ascertain if there were any soldiers in the houses. This happened also at the house where we were staying, upon which I immediately went out and reported ourselves to the commander of the patrol. Observing the badge of the town guard on my uniform and after my explanations he ordered us to stay where we were and to keep quiet, saying that most likely we would be ordered to guard the town. For two days I stayed in this house; in the afternoon of the third day all of a sudden the house was surrounded and searched. After that we were handcuffed, kicked and beaten, and ordered to take off our shoes, whereupon we were marched off in a downpour to the military post at Tondano which we reached by way of several subordinate stations-where we were also maltreated every time-and where we found allready assembled 10 or 15 colleagues, including some officers, also handcuffed the same as we. From here we were sent by truck, still handcuffed, to Langoan, the place where the headquarters for the whole Minahassa were established. After our arrival at these headquarters we had to wait for several hours, still handcuffed and soaking wet, before we were tried at last at 8 o'clock in the evening by some officers. An official report of this trial was drawn up. My purse, containing an amount of several thousand guilders, which had been left me by former searches was confiscated on this occasion and a note made of this confiscation in the official report. After this our handcuffs were taken off and for the night we were housed in a little native house. Next morning we were transported to Menado, where they locked us up in the prison for natives on trial. We found in this prison assembled about 100 European and 400 to 500 native prisoners of war. Concerning the bedding: with 12 to 16 persons we were locked in cells with a normal capacity of 6 persons; neither mats nor clothing were issued. Food: the first few days some ship's biscuits, after that three times a day one ball consisting of dry-boiled rice-naturally no utensils for eating were issued-and next we had to cook for ourselves for which purpose we received every day a handful of black-burned rice, boiling from a burnt go-down. At the same time "kankoeng" stalks were issued as vegetables, but as a rule these had lain somewhere for several days already. Hygienic conditions: we had to fetch our water from a well situated between the lavatories and in consequence seriously polluted, because the number of lavatories was quite insufficient and so they overflowed.

Treatment: Maltreatments at the hands of the jap guards were the order of the day. Especially a certain YMDA, governor of the prison, was a continuous offender, using for this purpose a leather whip, the end of which was made heavier with a ball of lead.

Medical treatment: n no. There were some physicians among us, but they had no medicines at all, although there were about 60 to 80 malaria patients among us. Further there were two severe cases of dysentery. Both patients regularly dirtied themselves, being too weak to go to the lavatories, so we had to carry them there. Dr. Borstlap several times approached the governor by the mouth of the interpreter with an urgent request to dispense medicines without any result. Next he wrote several open letters to the same authority. These letters were handed to the guard and immediately torn up. At last some jap officers came to look over the prison, one of whom Dr. Borstlap identified by his distinctives as a medical officer. Dr. Borstlap jumped out of his cell and buttonholed this jap medical officer, calling his attention to the two dysentery cases. By order of this jap officer the two dysentery cases were isolated and Dr. Borstlap told off as nursing orderly, which meant that he had to do the dirty washing and empty the bedpans, because no medicines were given to him. The treatment was reserved to the jap doctor. Firstly both patients did not get any food at all for some days, then during the next days a little ricewater and at last some injections. Yet both patients recovered. At the same time Dr. Borstlap tried to get some quinine for the numerous malaria patients but in vain. Very often it happened that one of this patients could not reach the lavatory on account of weakness, with the result that all malaria patients had to parade to receive a sound thrashing. Often maltreatment happened as a result of our misunderstanding japanese orders.

Executions: In February 1942 Mr. Beon, local manager of the Moluksche Hindol My, and President of the Committee for legal intercourse in times of war, was executed. He was charged with the embezzlement of money in his latter capacity. First he was severely maltreated and next-I did not see this myself but heard it from native eye-witnesses-beheaded. Further were executed Mr. Lie Ben Yat together with his two sons, all residing at Monado. In the prison there was one cell with a superscription in japanese characters meaning "deserving death". At the beginning of March 1942 there were in this cell 18 persons locked up, mostly native soldiers, but at least one Indo-European. I knew that two of them were punished for an attempt to escape; they were severely maltreated, to wit bound together back to back they were placed in the sunshine every day till the evening when they were returned to their cell. As a rule they collapsed from exhaustion and were put on their legs again by means of kicking and thrashing. For 6 or 7 days the 18 men in this cell got no food at all; after that for a fortnight daily one mug of water and every other day one ball of dry-boiled rice. At the end of this period they were executed. Some days before prisoners of war were ordered to dig pits and some native eye-witnesses furnished particulars of the execution.

During March 1942 Capt. Kroon together with two native soldiers and five European N.C.O.'s was caught. Up to that moment this officer had succeeded to stay at large with his faithful band and to conduct a guerilla warfare

against the japs. Capt. Kroon and the two native soldiers were housed in the prison with us; the five N.C.O.'s, among whom Cosijn, were executed according to him. This was also officially communicated to us by the Jap. On April 15 we-Europeans-were evacuated to the POW camp at Makassar exceptir. de Wolf, employed by V & W, commander of the destruction unit, Mr. de Jong, official in the Sea fishery, Mr. Lubbers and major Schimmeler. The last named two persons arrived at a later date in our camp at Makassar and told us that the first named two were executed after our departure.

Witnesses: Lieut. Noltenius de Man
" W. Lammers
" Sachumsky
Capt Klooster

Executed at Bandoeng on the 16th of November 1945
signed A.W.Bor

RETRAIT TO 361
FILE COPY

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書類番号五五一四

本日、一九四五年十一月十六日、金曜日ニ、余
即チ該三官エイ・ダウリュワ、ボア氏 / Mr. A. W.
BOUW / ノ面前ニ於テ通信機務官領事第一級機員
官、メナド郵便局長、現在、歩兵少尉アドルフ、
ゼイ・ヘンセル / HENSCHEL / ノト稱スルモノ年
齢四十四方ハ要求ニヨリ出頭ノ上次ノ領事ヲ行
ヘリ。

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一九四二年一月十二、三日ノ夜松ハ眞名ノ宣
入其ノ中ニハ同地ノ無線工場ノ支配人フアン、
テル、ムウレン / VANDER MEULEN / 氏及ビ通信機
務局技師スフルイト氏 / SPRUYT / モ居マシタガ或
候ノ内テ、我々ヲ送レテ歸り我々方送給ヲ送
サレタ我々ノ部隊ニ送リ返ス様ニ下派遣サレタ
自動車ヲ待合ハセテ居マシタ。朝ノ五時頃、日
本軍ハ上記ノ市街ニ進軍シテ來マシタ。其後二
ラクスルト日本軍進軍候ガヤツテ來テ我々ノ隣
居ノ宿ヲ其ノ家ニ兵士方居ルカヲ確カメル爲メ
ニドンドント叩キマシタ。

此レ方、我々方曾マツテ居タ様ニモ亦行ハレタ
ノテ、之ニ屬ジテ私ハ匿テニ外ニ出テ行ツテ源

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フ.

記長ニ致々ノ事ヲ報告シマシタ。

私ノ正月ノ上ノ市街ノ徽章ニ氣ガツイテ私方
説明シタ後飯ハ、我々ガ懶ラク市街ヲ遍観ニ
當ル様命セラレルダラウト云ツテ、我々ガ居ツ
タ家ニ留マツテ居テ歸カニシテ居ル様ニト命ジ
マシタ。二日間我々ハ真ノ家ニ留マツテ居マシ
タ。三日目ノ午後突然同家ニハ包围サレ緊繩シ
ラサレマシタ。其後我々ハ手錠ヲカケラレ監ラ
レタリ監ラレマシタ。ソシテ監ラスグ様ニ命
ゼラレマシタ。其ノ上、豪雨ノ中ヲトンドノ
ノ^{MONDO}ノ監獄ノ壁也所ヘ行進シマシタ。

我々ハ途中^シツカノ壁也所ヲ經由シテ其處ニ
到着シマシタ方真處ニ亦懲役ヲ受ケマシタ。ソ
シテ、真處テ我々ハ眞人ノ將校モ入レテ十人乃至
十五名ノ仲間ヲ見出シマシタガ此等モ亦我々
ト同様ニ手錠ヲカケラレテ居マシタ。其處カラ
我々ハ手錠ヲカケラレタ監全ミナハサ^{MONDA}
^{HA}ノ地方本部ノ設置シテアルランゴアン^{MON}
^{GO}AN^{DA}ミテトラックテ送ラレマシタ。

我々ガ真ノ本部ニ到着後、夜ノ八時ニヤットノ
コト眞人ノ將校ニ取調ヲ受ケルマテ眞時間モ、
手錠ヲハメラレ、ツブ清レノ監テ待タナケレバ
ナリマセントシタ。此取調ノ正式報告ハ作成サ

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3

レマシタ。

私ノ一千ギルダーノ金額ガハツテ居ル金八レハ百
回ノ身代金三ノ時ニハ私ニシサレテ居リマシタガ
此度ハ漫報サレマシタソシテ、此ノ公式報告ニ
ハ、此ノ漫報ニ飾スル偽考記サレテアリマシタ。
此ノ後私ノ手錢ハ解カレマシタ。其ノ夜ハ我々ハ
少サイ原住民ノ家ニ取容サレマシタ。其翌朝我々
ハメナドMEMADニ送ラレマシタ。其處テ、該例
ノ上、原住民ヲ取容スル懸念ニ懸念サレマシタ。
我々ハ此ノ懸念テ百石ノ民人下四、五百名ノ原住
民ノ管轄ガ案メラレテ居ルノヲ見出シマシタ。

寝床ニシテハ、普通六八ノ取容力ノアル監房
ニ十二名乃至十六名ヲ監禁サレマシタソシテ、
前布モ前布モ又給サレマセントシタ。
食事、最初ノ眞日ハ船用ビスケットヲ若干、其
後ハ、ボロボロニ乾イタニリ飯ガ一ヶ、一日三回
又給サレマシタ。

勿體食器類ノ支給ハアリマセントシタ。
其後ハ自分達テ計画ラシナケレバナリマセントシ
タ。其ノ爲メニ、糧失倉庫ガラ持テ出シタ、眞黒
焦ノ米、一下調ラ我々ハ毎日受取リマシタ。同時に
野菜トシテハ、カシコンKASHIKON、水中ニ
生ル一種ノ野菜ノノミガ又給サレマシタガ、然シ

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此等ハ少ス何時テモ此ニ以日向何處カニ観ツテアツタモノナシタ。

衛生狀況　我々ハ我々ノ飲料水ヲ飲所ト便所ノ間ニアル井戸カラ此ニテ來ナケレバナリマセンテシタカラ其結果非常ニ不^レアリマシタ。其理由ハ飲所ノ水が不足分テアリマシタカラ飲所ハナレテ居マシタ。

衛道　日本兵ノ監守ノ手ニヨル虐待ハ日帝ノ出來事テアリマシタ。城中兵數ノ由日某人YAMADA人常犯テ帝ニ先端ヲ銅玉ヲ眞珠ヲ付ケタ事ノ様ラ此ノ目的ノ爲メニ飲用シテ居リマシタ。

臘手當　曾無ハ我々仲間ニハ其名ノ臘手當リマシタガ約六十名乃至八十名ノマラリヤ患者ガ我々ノ内ニ居ツテモ彼等ハ臘手當ヲ少シモ持ツテ居リマセンテシタ。更ニハ赤處ノ重患者ガ二人居リマシタ。兩名ノ患者ハ非常ニ萎縮シテ居テ飲所ヘ行ケナイノテ平氣モ温相シマシタ。ソコテ我々ハ彼等ヲソコニ、運シテヤリマシタ。

ボルストラップ／BORSLEAP／醫師ハ其同ニ亘リ通譯ヲ通ジテ臘手當ヲ賦與スル様ニ切麗シテ其様ニ折衝シマシタガ、何ノ効果モ有ラレマセンテシタ。次ニ博士ハ同當局ニ敷辰公爵狀ヲ呈キマシタ。

此等ノ手紙ガ監守ニ手渡サレマシタカ、スグニ引

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製カレマシタ。遂ニ此名ノ日本時疫方監獄ノ觀
察ニ來マシタ。眞ノ中ノ一人ガ飯ノ事カラボル
ストラップ海士ハ飯ヲ重旨テアルト認メマシタ。
醫師ハ飯ノ監房カラ飛ビ出シテ行ツテ、此重旨ヲ
引醫メ、二名ノ赤痢重病患者ニ對スル飯レノ注意
ヲ喚起シマシタ。此日不時校ノ命令ニヨリ二名ノ
赤痢患者ハ隔離サレマシタ。ソシテボルトラツフ
先生ハ看護手トシテ清達サレマシタガ醫業ガ少シ
モ彼ニ異ヘラレナカツタノテ此レハ汚レ物ノ清潔
ヤ便器ヲ空ケルノヲ飯カシフケレバナラナイト云
フ事ヲ意味シテ居マシタ。

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6.

手書ハ日本ノ脚ニ保有サレテ居マシタ。先ズ嘗初
兩右ノ患者ハ該日向ハ少シモ食飯ヲ實ヒマセンテシ
タ、ソレカラ次ノ該日向ハ重病ヲ少事、第ニ該國ノ
往來テジタ。真レテモ二八ノ患者ハ識リマシタ。同
時ニボルストラツフ先生ハ該ノトヨタリヤ患者ニ對
シテ、キニイネヲ八手セント試ミマシタガ解體テシ
タ。蛇等ノ患者ノ一八ガ誤ルノ如メニ行所ニ達スル
ニガ出来ナカツタ結果マラリヤ患者ガ被毒イ管打
ラ完ケル為ニ行列ヲ作ラホバナラナカツタ事ハ轟々
起リマシタ。應待ハ日本ハノ行者ヲ悉々ガガ誤解ス
ル事未段々起リマシタ。

處刑 モロツクシエ高官會所 / HONUKSCHE HANDELMAN /
ノガ万支山ハ、ハビ以降合併的取引經て會長ベ
ン氏 / BEEB / ハ一九四二年 / 二月ニ處刑サレマシ
タ。彼ハ該者ノ彼ノ娘實上ノ公金私情ノ罪ニ因ハレ
マシタ。最初彼ハ該論ニ處刑サレズニ日本象屋マセ
ンテシカガ原地民ノ目撃者ヲライタノテスガ彼ハ
首ヲ切ラレマシタ。實ニリイ、ブン、ウート氏 /
LIE BOEN YAT / 之二之ノ息子ガ處刑サレマシタ。
彼等ハ實メナド / MENADO / ニ住シテ居リマシ
タ。監禁中ニ、日本文字テ「死ニ種ス」 / DESERVING
DEATH / ト云フ語ノ貼紙ノシテアル監房ガ一

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手當ハ日本人ノ口脚ニ保留アレテ有マシタ。先ズモ初
兩名ノ患者ハ以口脚ハ少シモ食飯ヲ眞ヒマセんテシ
タ、ソレカラ次ノ或口脚ハ過猶ヲ少事、第ニ食固ノ
性持テシタ。眞レテモ二八ノ患者ハ誤リマシタ。同
時ニボルストラツフ先生ハ此ノマラリヤ患者ニ對
シテ、キニイネヲハ手セント試ミマシタガ無様テシ
タ。此等ノ患者ノ一八ガ誤ルノ爲スニ何所ニ達スル
ニガ出来ナツタ酒水室マラリヤ患者方並道イ管訂
ラモケル爲ニ行列ヲ作ラホバナラテカツタ事ハ毫々
起リマシタ。眞待ハ日本ハノ口管ヲ誤々ガテ誤解ス
ル事未幾々起リマシタ。

處遇 モロツクシエ蘭ハ當初 / HOLUKSCHE HANDELMAN /
ノガ万支口ハ、ルビム合會法の取引經て會會長ベ
ン氏 / BEEN / ハ一九〇二年 / 二月ニ處遇サレマシ
タ。彼ハ空港ノ彼ノ娘實士ノ公全私消ノ事ニ附ハレ
マシタ。最初私ハ法獨ニ體付サレズニ拘束異マセ
ンテシタガ原地民ノ日暮吉スラルイタノテスガ彼ハ
首ヲ切ラレマシタ。更ニリイ、ブン、ヤート氏 /
LIE BOEN YAT / 及二三ノ息子ガ處刑サレマシタ。
彼等ハ實メナド / MENADO / = 住ンテ居リマシ
タ。眞憑甲ニ、日本文字テ「死ニ僅ス」 / DESERVING
DEATH / ト云フ語亦ノ階級ノシテアル監房ガ一

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一ツアリマシタ。一九四二年ノ三月初旬ニ於テ此
ノ監房ニハ十八名至トシテ原地民衆テハアリマシ
タガ少クトモ以い系インド人一名近ニサレテ居マシ
タ。彼等ノ内二名ハ逃亡示遂テ副セラレタノヲ私
ハ知ツテ居リマス。彼等ハ近ニ體何サレマシタ
言葉ヲ代テ云ヘバ背中ト背中ヲ一筋ニシテ繋ガレテ
夕方ニナルマテ尋口天日ニ繋サレマシタ。夕方ニハ
彼等ハ自分ノ監房ニ歸ヘサレマシタ。彼等ハ疲弊
爲メニ倒レルノガ如テシタ、ソシテ、體ラレタリ
即カレタリスハコトニヨツテ毎ビ起キ上ガラサレ
マシタ。六、七日間此ノ監房内ノ十八名ハ少シモ
食糧ヲ眞ヒマセんテシタ。其後二週間ハ毎日湯呑
一杯ノ水ト、一口餌ニボロ々々ノ餌飯一丼ヲ眞ヒ
マシタ。此ノ期間ノ終ニ彼等ハ處刑サレマシタ。
眞實日間管長迄ハ流ラムル事ニ猶ゼラレマシタ。
ソシテ彼等ノ原地民ノ自殺者迄ハ處刑ノ詳シヲ據
出シマシタ。

一九四二年ノ二月甲クルン大祠ノAPT ROOM /
ガ原地兵二名及ビ以人ノ下士兵五名ト共ニ處
刑サレマシタ。其ノ時マテ此祠ハ彼レノ忠^テナ
ル部下ト一清ニ端ハレズニ行チ財ヘテ、日本軍ニ
繋シテゲリラ軍ヲ遂行スルコトガ出來マシタ。

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一ツアリマシタ。一九四二年ノ三月初旬ニ渝テ此
ノ監房ニハ十八名至トシテ原地民衆テハアリマシ
タガ少クトモ以い系インド人一名監禁サレ居マシ
タ。彼等ノ内二名ハ逃亡示達テ罰セラレタノヲ私
ハ知ツテ居リマス。彼等ハ法輪ニ遭サレマシタ
言葉ヲ代テ云ヘバ背中ト背中ヲ一筋ニシテ繩カレテ
夕方ニナルマテ尋口天日ニ繩サレマシタ。夕方ニハ
彼等ハ自分ノ監房ニ歸ヘサレマシタ。彼等ハ疲弊
爲メニ倒レルノガ活テシタ。ソシテ、懶ラレタリ
即カレタリスハコトニヨツテ毎ビ起キ上ガラサレ
マシタ。六、七日間此ノ監房内ノ十八名ハ少シモ
食糧ヲ眞ヒマセんテシタ。其後二週間ハ一日湯呑
一杯ノ水ト、一口隔ニボロ々々ノ飯一筋ヲ眞ヒ
マシタ。此ノ期間ノ終ニ彼等ハ處罰サレマシタ。
眞實日間傍邊ハ流ラムル事ニ傍ゼラレマシタ。
ソシテ彼等ノ原地民ノ目撃者達ハ處罰ノ誰かヲ提
出シマシタ。

一九四二年ノ三月甲クルン大河ノ
ガ原地民兵二名及ビ以人ノ下士兵五名ト共ニ處
罰サレマシタ。其ノ時マテ此河ノ彼レノ忠^テナ
ル部下ト一筋ニ端ハレスニ付チ罰ヘテ、日本軍ニ
撃シテゲリラ此ノ進行ハルコトガ出来マシタ。

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クルン 大尉ト原地民兵士二名トハ我々ト共ニ同ジ艦
纏ニ収容サレテキマシタ。彼ノ言フ所ニヨルトコシ
ジン／ KOOSHIE ／ヲ言ム是等下士兵五名ハ處刑
サレマシタ。此ノ事ハ日本人ニヨツテ公式ニ我々ニ
通告サレマシタ。当月二十五日ニ既々、歐州人ハ、
破壊部隊長ヴィ・アンド・ダブリュウ／V&W ／ノ羅人
イル・ド・ウルフ／HR DE WOLFF / 不薩諾ノ空八テア
ルテ、ヨン／DE JOHN / ル・バース氏／LUBBERS /
及ビシムラ 1少佐／MAJOR SCHIMMELER / ラ除イテ、
マカツサア／MAKASSAR / 侍候客所ニ引拂ヒ
マシタ。最後ニカゲタ二三ハ後ニマカツサノ我々ノ
俘虜収容所ニ到着シマシタ、ソシテ初メニカゲタ二
三ハ既々ノ由來處刑サレタト既々ニシマシタ。

證 八

ノルテニユベ テ メン / NOLTENIUS DEMAN 中尉
ダブリュウ・ランマース / W. LAMMERS / 中尉
サツクムハキイ / SACHUMSKY / 中尉
クルウベタ / KLOOSTER / 大尉
一九四五年十一月十六日バンドン / BANDOENG /
於テ證書作成サル
ユイ・ダブリュ・ボア / A. W. BOR / 総合ス

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8.

Doc 55/4

クルン 大尉ト原地民兵士二名トハ我々ト共ニ同ジ盤
獄ニ収容サレテキマシタ。彼ノ言フ所ニヨルトコシ
ジン／ KOOSHIE ／ヲ含ム是等下士兵五名ハ處刑
サレマシタ。此ノ事ハ日本人ニヨツテ公式ニ我々ニ
報告サレマシタ。四月二十五日ニ試々、歐洲人ハ、
破壊部隊長ヴィ・アンド・ダブリュウ／V&W ／ノ羅人
イル・ド・ウルフ／ IR DE WOLFF ／水陸軍ノ空人テア
ルテ、ヨン／ DE JOHN ／ル・バース氏／ LUBBERS ／
及ビシムラ 1少佐／ MAJOR SCHIMMELER ／ヲ除イテ、
マカツサア／ MAKASSAR ／特ニ収容所ニ引拂ヒ
マシタ。最後ニカゲタ二名ハ空ニマカツサノ我々ノ
俘虜収容所ニ到着シマシタ、ソシテ初メニカゲタ二
名ハ試々ノ出立を處刑サレタト試々ニシマシタ。

證人

ノルテニユハ テ メン ／ NOLTENIUS DEMAND 聞
ダブリュウ・ランマース／ W. LAMMERS ／中尉
サツクムハキイ ／ SACUMSKY ／中尉
クルウベタ／ KLOOSTER ／大尉
一九四五年十一月十六日バンドン／ BANDOENG ／
於テ證書作成サル
ユイ・ダブリュ・ボア／ A. W. BOER ／監査ス

※

8.

Doc 5524 (cont.)

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下記署名者印軍情報部敵対犯罪課長、和蘭國印軍監軍
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シテ眞實且元全且又正確ナル寫本ナルコトヲ眞述ス

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MAGISTRAT / エイ・ダブリュ・ボア / A.W.BOR /
署名 / 〇 二二八 / M

右書ハ國軍情報局ノ公式記録ノ一節ナリ。

署名

バタビヤ、一九四六年六月七日



チャールズ・ヨンゲニイ / 署名

余印軍監軍署長室付、高誠官、印軍監軍 / R.N.I.
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